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For the

Station at Cape Town

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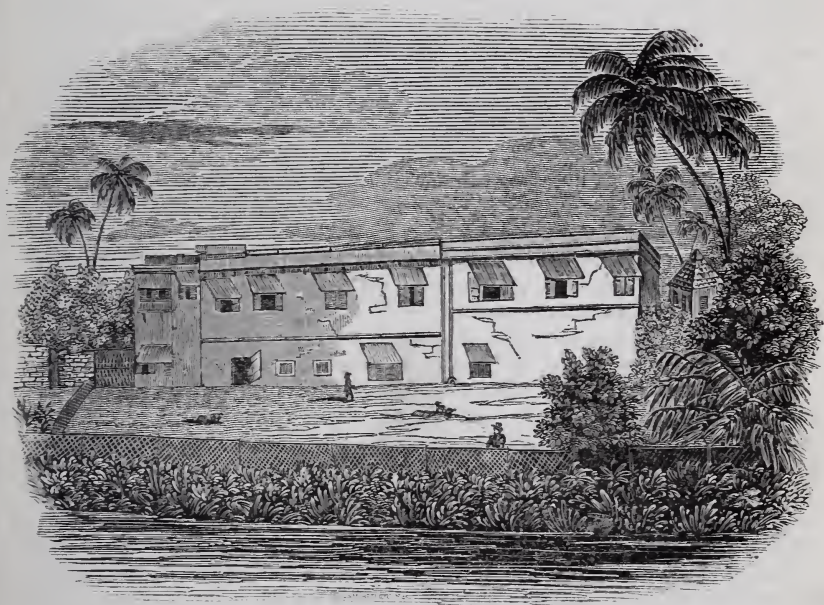
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THE  
MISSIONARY MAGAZINE  
AND  
CHRONICLE.

RELATING CHIEFLY TO THE MISSIONS OF

*The London Missionary Society.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS in aid of the Funds of this Society will be thankfully received by the Treasurer or Secretaries, at the Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, and by Messrs. Hankeys, the Society's Bankers, 7, Fenchurch-street, London; in Edinburgh, by Mr. George Yule, Broughton Hall; in Glasgow, by Mr. Risk, 9, Cochrane-street; and in Dublin, by Messrs. J. D. La Touche and Co., or at 7, Lower Abbey-street.



MISSION HOUSE AT SURAT.

SURAT, a large and populous city, situated in the province of Gujerat, in the Bombay Presidency, is chiefly inhabited by Mohammedans, Parsees, and Hindus. When first visited by Christian Missionaries, its dense population was found buried in spiritual death, and entirely ignorant of that only name under heaven whereby sinners can be saved. The operations of the Society were commenced there in 1815, and have been steadily continued, through the blessing of the Divine Lord of Missions, to the present time. The devoted brethren, the Rev.

Messrs. W. and A. Fyvie, who have been for many years stationed in Surat, have pursued the work of the Lord among the people with vigour, fidelity, and zeal. They have encountered many obstacles, and endured hardness as good soldiers of Christ, but God has not left them to labour in vain. The entire Scriptures, with various religious books and tracts, have been translated into Goojurattee, and printed at the Mission Press; these have been, and still continue to be, circulated in great numbers throughout the province. The preaching of the Gospel has been blessed; a native church has been formed; and the religious instruction of the young carried on to the present period with remarkable efficiency and success. Mr. Alexander Fyvie, after returning from a visit to his native country some time ago, observes:—"The friends of Christ will be much gratified to learn, that during my absence from this scene of prayer, faith, and labour, Divine Truth has made considerable progress among the inhabitants of this populous city and its suburbs. I have twice examined all our schools; preached the Gospel frequently in and around the city; conversed repeatedly and fully with the converts, inquirers, and others; and I can unhesitatingly declare that, although the number of those who have fully come out from the world is small, a spirit of deep and thorough inquiry is spreading among the people generally. The regular and occasional preaching of the Gospel is well attended—a desire to know more of Christianity extensively diffused—the schools, in all their parts, are more decidedly Christian—the Scriptures and tracts are perused with greater attention, the Native Readers are increasing in usefulness. True, many of the Brahmins and others are more determined in their opposition than ever; and endeavour, by all the means in their power, to thwart our designs. But this is much better than the dead stupidity and blind ignorance which had been so fearfully prevalent among all classes here for many years. We must view these things as indications and promises of future good."

The Society's Mission-house at Surat, originally the residence of a Moosulman family of respectability, is a large, substantial, quadrangular structure, with an interior open area of about thirty feet square, situated upon the bank of the river Tapee, and supported by the wall which bounds the western side of the city. These premises were purchased for the Society, at a comparatively small expense, some years ago; and, without any additional buildings, were fitted up for the residence of two Mission families, including, with the dwellings, a chapel and suite of offices well adapted to the printing and other business of the Mission.

The locality of the Surat Mission-house is peculiarly advantageous. Its principal entrance, which is on the north, opens into a passage communicating directly with the great thoroughfares of the city, inviting its idolatrous inhabitants to enter and learn the way of life and salvation. Thus, while the Missionaries of the Society in this part of India reside upon a spot exposed on the south and west to the sea breezes, which ascend the river with the tides, and without which at some seasons life would be scarcely supportable, their position commands the centre of the great city to which they have been sent to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ. Hither also the merchants and seamen, who trade between Surat and the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, the Malabar Coast, and Madagascar, and whose vessels stud the bosom of the famous Tapee, within sight of the Mission-house, have easy access; hence they convey copies of the Arabic, Persian, and other translations of the Holy Scriptures, to the distant shores of their respective climes; and the people, to whom no Missionary has gone, and among whom no Christian is found, read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God.



## PERSECUTION AND MARTYRDOM IN MADAGASCAR.

OUR latest intelligence respecting Madagascar contains so much that is deeply affecting, that we feel it due to the members of the Society, to the Christian public, and especially to the suffering, but faithful little band in that extensive island, to present a statement of the claims of the Native Christians there, to the devout attention and affectionate sympathy of the British Churches.

Never since the existence of the Native Missionary Society has a more intense feeling been created at the Board of its Directors, than was produced on Monday evening, the 8th ult., when communications were made and letters read, detailing the rigorous proceedings of the Government of Madagascar against the disciples of the Redeemer in that country. Suspending all other business, and acting under deep emotions, that will not soon be forgotten, it was felt to be a solemn duty, to bow in prostrate humiliation before God, and to pour out supplications at the Throne of Grace on behalf of that hallowed cause, which the enemy is attempting to crush, and of the persecuted flock now "resisting even unto blood." Yet, mingled with tears of sympathy, and earnest prayers, that God would speedily interpose and rescue his flock from the cruel purposes of men who "would swallow them up," were tears of chastened joy and triumph, that, by the grace of God, the first fatal persecution in Madagascar has revived the spirit of the primitive church, and produced, in the undaunted steadfastness of its first victim, a fresh demonstration of the efficacy and truth of the Gospel. RAFARAVAY, an early convert, an honoured female saint, has, like Antipas, proved *faithful unto death*, and has received the crown of life. Many of the native Christians have been called to suffer imprisonment, loss of liberty, and confiscation of property. As yet the history of this persecution is unstained by the record of a single instance of apostacy. God has upheld the faith and patience of his servants in the hour of trial; and, sustained by the consolations of the everlasting Gospel, they have looked at terrors without dismay, and emulated the examples of the Confessors and Martyrs of primitive ages, who from beneath the altar still cry, "How long, Lord?"

It is now three years since the flame of direct persecution burst forth with violence against Christianity in Madagascar, by the publication of an edict suppressing all Christian instruction in the country. Sincerely as we lamented this, we could not despond as to the issue. Our hope was sustained, not only by a review of the past history of the Church, and by the remembrance of the animating assurance of its Divine Founder, that the very "gates of hell shall not prevail against it," but by our acquaintance with facts of a most cheering and satisfactory character, which we did not feel at liberty to publish.\*

All public worship being forbidden by the edict of 1835, those who had professed faith in the Saviour were reduced to the alternative of meeting death by direct opposition to the mandates of the Sovereign, or maintaining, in private, the use of the few means of religious improvement remaining among them, or created by their own zeal and affection. Thus, neither provoking the threatened displeasure of the Queen, nor timidly shrinking into entire concealment, a few were in the habit of meeting on the Sabbath, on a mountain at some distance from the Capital, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. These have lately been detected; and the circumstance has led to further search.

\* The reason of this silence may be found in our being aware of the frequency of communication between this country and Mauritius, and between that colony and the island referred to. It may suffice to allude to this as the reason for abstaining, even now, from details we else should feel it most suitable and gratifying to communicate.

A box of Christian books, found near the residence of the eminent Christian woman already mentioned, led to her apprehension and imprisonment; her house and property were immediately given up to plunder; and she herself, after several days of suffering inflicted with the view of extorting from her a confession of the names of her companions, was sentenced to an ignominious death, by the hands of the common executioner. Fifteen others had been apprehended, and condemned to the utter and final loss of liberty, never to be redeemed by their friends; and with the further stipulation, that, if transferred to other masters, it shall be on the condition of their being compelled to labour from morning to night, to the utmost limits of their strength. Their property has been also confiscated.\* Of those who were married, their wives and children, whether professing Christianity or not, were also reduced to slavery, but with the mitigating circumstance of permission to be redeemed. The total number thus affected is said to amount to nearly one hundred.

Strong, however, as are the claims of these suffering survivors, if, indeed, they yet survive, the strongest interest seems to concentrate around the closing days of the honoured proto-martyr of Madagascar, Rafaravavy. Placed by the unrighteous deed of "them that can kill the body only," beyond the reach of further vengeance, we feel at liberty to give a more detailed account of her previous history and conduct.

From the time of her having embraced the truth as it is in Jesus, which was about seven years ago, she gave the most satisfactory evidence of the power of the Gospel in its transforming influence, and in her whole deportment honourably exemplified the Christian character. Mild and open in disposition, yet energetic and persevering, and endowed with highly respectable natural abilities, she presented one of the happiest illustrations of native character the Missionaries had met with, and, under the influence of religion, one of the most satisfactory examples they could desire of success in their ministry; all who saw her beheld a heathen who had been brought from darkness to light, and was filled with the fruits of the Spirit. Her prayerful efforts in the behalf of others, sustained by her own consistency of deportment, could not be and were not without effect. Should prudential reasons continue to restrain us from saying more at present, yet the day that will reveal the secrets of all hearts will disclose her labours of love, and the blessing with which they were honoured of God.

In the summer of 1836, her faith and patience were put to a severe test, endured the trial, and were found more precious than gold though tried with fire. An accusation was laid against her before the Government by some of her slaves, of her having observed the Sabbath, retained and read a copy of the Scriptures, and conversed with some of her companions on religious subjects. These were the crimes laid to her charge. She denied not, but confessed the truth of the accusation, and neither the grey hairs of a parent, a zealous idolater, could persuade, nor the frowning threats of the Sovereign could terrify, her into an abandonment of her profession. In daily prospect of death, she then remarked to a beloved friend, to whom she was accustomed, amidst mutual tears, to pour out the feelings of her heart, that as to her life she felt indifferent; that if her blood were to be shed on the land, she trusted it might be the means of kindling such a feeling of interest in Madagascar as should never be extinguished. "Did not the Saviour

\* According to the custom of Madagascar, when the property of a criminal is confiscated, a certain portion—one tenth—is distributed among the civil officers. It is a circumstance of considerable interest, that in the present instance, when the legal portion of the confiscated property was offered to the parties above referred to, few could be induced to accept it,—only some of the most profligate would touch what appeared to have something sacred about it.



forewarn us," said she, " that we should incur the hatred of all men for his sake ? The Son of God has died in our stead, and that will shortly redeem us from all our sufferings. I know in whom I have believed ; and though my blood be shed,\* the word of God must prosper in this country." She added, with great feeling, " Pray for me, that if it be the Lord's will I should suffer now, that he would take my soul to himself ; but that, if I am spared, I may live more than ever to his glory." Nothing grieved her, she remarked, so much as the spiritual state of those around her ; and that the immediate prospect of martyrdom itself was less painful to her than seeing all her connexions living in wickedness.

The Queen did not, at that time, think fit to inflict on her the punishment of death. She was condemned to be " very ilana," that is, a pecuniary fine was imposed, equivalent to half the amount of her estimated value if sold into slavery ; and she was severely threatened, and warned, that " Though her life was spared, she should be taught a lesson not to trifle with the edict of the Queen."

Scarcely could a more striking example of Christian forgiveness and meekness be found in all the records of the Church, than she displayed on this trying occasion. While many of the members of her family, indignant with her accusers, as slaves who ill requited former kindness, threatened punishment, she assured them, on her liberation, that she cherished no resentment, but freely and fully forgave them. She sought Divine mercy on their behalf, earnestly admonished them, affectionately prayed with them, endeavoured to lead them to repentance, and to direct them to the Saviour. Her exemplary Christian spirit towards her accusers, besides forming a further proof of the reality and the elevation of her piety, has also left satisfactory evidence that her holy labours were not in vain.

After this sketch of her career, it will not create surprise to hear that the continued persecution, which has now burst forth with increased violence, should have found her among its earliest victims. Rafaravavy has the honour of being the first martyr of Madagascar. It was near her residence that the prohibited books—the Scriptures, with other publications issued from the Missionary press—were found. On her the vengeance of the Sovereign has been inflicted, and she has fallen under the spear of the public executioner ; but her spirit has joined the company of the redeemed in glory, who have come out of great tribulation. Her last moments are thus described in a letter from Mr. Johns :—

" On the books being found near her house, her entire property was given up to plunder, her person secured, and her hands and feet loaded with heavy iron rings. She was menaced in vain during a period of from eight to ten days, to induce her to impeach her companions. She remained firm, and perfectly composed ; and was put to death by spearing on the 14th of August, 1837. She had said repeatedly by letter to her friend, Mrs. Johns, ' Do not fear on my account. I am ready and prepared to die for Jesus, if such be the will of God.' She was most wonderfully supported to the last moment of her life. Her age at the time of her death was thirty-eight years. Many even of the old people remarked they had never seen any one so 'stubborn' as Rafaravavy, for although the Queen forbade her to pray, she did pray even when in irons, and continued to preach Christ to the officers and to the crowd that followed her for nearly three quarters of a mile, from the place of public condemnation to the place of common execution. Here she continued to pray and to exhort all around her to believe in Jesus Christ, even till the executioner's spear, thrust through her body, deprived her of the power of utterance."

\* In speaking of her death, she employed a term which also contained allusion to the fact of her body being left at the place of execution to be devoured by the dogs that swarm in the neighbourhood.

In relation to her death, Mr. Baker justly remarks :—"Never did a Christian martyr in the annals of the Church suffer from motives more pure, simple, and unmingled with earthly alloy. She had never heard of any after-glory of martyrdom on earth. No external splendour had been cast around the subject in her mind, by reading any lives of martyrs. All was to her obloquy and contempt. Her own father and relatives to the very last accused her of *stubbornness*. The people generally regarded her as *stubborn*, and worthy of punishment even on that account. She had no earthly friends to support and cheer her. She was not poor in outward circumstances, and by recantation and by humbling herself to beg pardon of the Queen, she might very probably have saved her life. But her whole heart, as her letters testify, was filled with the love of Jesus. She endured as seeing Him who is invisible. Her letters are composed principally of passages from the gospels and epistles, and these, doubtless, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, were the entire support of her mind in the last hour of trial. If 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church,' we may trust that Rafaravavy will not have died in vain. She died directly and exclusively in defence of the Gospel."

Allusion has been made to her letters. It may suffice at present to give the following extract from one of her communications to Mr. Johns, written shortly before her last imprisonment :—

"Blessed be God who hath given us access by our Lord Jesus Christ. My earnest prayer to God is, that he would enable me to obey the words of Jesus to his disciples, Matt. xvi. 24, 'If any man desire to come after me, let him deny himself,' &c. Hence, then, none of these things move me, nor count I my life dear to myself that I may finish my course in the service I have received of the Lord Jesus. Do not you, Missionaries, grieve under an idea that your labour here has been in vain in the Lord; through the blessing of God it succeeds. 'If our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost; but it is the power of God unto salvation to them that believe.' Here is my ground of confidence; the power of God cannot be effectually resisted. I will go in the strength of the Lord. Though I should walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for God is with me. 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.' 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.' May I 'be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith; that I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death: if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead. Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect: but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus. I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' Phil. iii. 9—14.

"Pray for us, that the Lord may open the door for his word among us."

These are statements on which we feel it superfluous to offer lengthened comment. And yet we equally feel it impossible to withhold the expression of devout admiration, while contemplating such bright, such impressive evidence of the reality and efficacy of the Gospel. Here is a converted idolater brought to the martyr's test, and nobly "refusing to accept deliverance that she might obtain a better resurrection; out of weakness waxing strong," and counting not even life itself worth possessing, without the confession of the Saviour's name!

Where is the Christian who will not realise a glow of sacred delight and rapture in finding that, after eighteen centuries have passed, the Gospel he has

embraced is still the grand consolation it ever was, even in the most dark and perilous scenes of human existence? Where is the friend of Missions who does not rise from the record of these facts, and exultingly bless God that the religion of the Cross can still provide even in the midst of pagan hostility and cruelty, its confessors and its martyrs? Where is the sceptic that can withhold his tribute of respect on contemplating such elevated moral courage, such strength of principle amidst appalling dangers, and such meek submission under accumulated sufferings?

He who sitteth on the throne of the universe still watches over the interests of his Church; and we are persuaded that the friends of Missions will, with holy earnestness, bear the cause of the Redeemer in Madagascar before the throne of mercy. Is any thing too hard for the Lord? Cannot He, whose all-subduing spirit changed a Pomare, and an Africaner, and made them steady friends and supporters of His cause, change the fierce and haughty spirit of a Ranavalona into the submissive, believing, and obedient spirit of a Rafaravavy; then she who is now reckless of the blood and sufferings of her subjects, would bow at the Cross of Him whose name she has resolved to exterminate, and find forgiveness with him, in whom is plenteous redemption?

In all seasons of extremity the church has had recourse to prayer; fervent and believing prayer has never been offered in vain, and it is earnestly to be hoped that our Christian Brethren in pleading for Madagascar will implore the support our persecuted friends require, that they may fear none of these things; be "in nothing terrified by their adversaries;" that they may be stedfast and immoveable, not only taking joyfully the spoiling of their goods, but committing their souls in well-doing unto a faithful Creator.

The events of deep and solemn interest which have occasioned our present communication will not be regarded as affecting the members of the London Missionary Society only, but will, we are persuaded, appeal with equal force to the disciples of Christ in every section of the Church in our own beloved country (once the scene of similar cruelty and suffering for His name's sake)—the churches of Europe, America, and the entire fellowship of Believers throughout the world will also devoutly respond to the reiterated plea of their brethren in bonds. All true Christians are members of but one body, and the unity and oneness of that body, so beautifully and strikingly illustrated by the Apostle in the declaration, that "whether one member suffer all the members suffer with it," will, we feel assured, be exemplified on this occasion; and throughout that body the most tender and hallowed sympathies will be felt, and fervent and united prayer will arise until the Lord shall come forth out of his place, make bare his holy arm, and effect deliverance for those who are now drawn out unto death, and ready to be slain.

To the Directors of the Society, and their Brethren in the Ministry in London and its immediate vicinity, it appeared desirable that the afflictive intelligence from Madagascar should be noticed in their respective congregations on the fourth Sabbath of the month of January, and that a meeting for special prayer on behalf of the native Christians in Madagascar should be held on the following Monday evening, the 29th ultimo. The Directors respectfully suggested the adoption of a similar course by their brethren throughout the country as far as practicable; and they now feel assured that those Christian friends who were not able to meet on that occasion will remember their brethren in affliction at the Missionary prayer-meeting for the present month.



## PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE CHINESE AT MALACCA.

By the following communication from the brethren, Evans and Dyer, it will be seen, among other circumstances of a highly encouraging nature, that a decided and remarkable extension of the work of the Lord has taken place among the Chinese at this Station in the course of the year just closed. Filled with a holy joy, and fervent gratitude to the Lord for these abundant manifestations of his grace and Spirit in connexion with their labours, the devoted brethren, writing in April last, thus address the Foreign Secretary :—

DEAR SIR,—Your letter, dated November 14, 1836, addressed to us jointly, has just arrived. It is most gratifying to our feelings to learn, that the information forwarded in our last report of this Station, confirmed your faith and encouraged your expectations; and we trust it had a similar effect on the churches.

The half-yearly report, which we have now the pleasure to transmit, contains information surpassing any in the preceding accounts of this Station: and we feel assured, that not only your thanksgivings, but those of the churches, will ascend to our gracious Lord and Saviour, for having given his servants, in some measure, to realise the fulfilment of the promise, “My word shall not return unto me void.”

We entreat that your united prayers may be offered up for us, that we may be enabled to persevere, and to keep up under our responsible and heavy duties; and that success may continue to crown our efforts; and for those whom the Lord hath in mercy and goodness given us, that they may continue steadfast in the faith, and in the doctrine of the Saviour, and may have grace to honour that profession which they have made in the presence of their idolatrous countrymen.

### REPORT OF THE STATION, &c.

*Preaching*.—Divine service is continued as usual in the different languages. Attendance regular and good. The Chinese services are exceedingly well attended. Preaching every Sabbath morning in the Mission chapel, to a crowded congregation; and in the evening, in the college-hall, to a very interesting and encouraging congregation, consisting chiefly of Chinese Christians and candidates for baptism. There are also regular weekly services, all well attended.

*Schools*.—The present aspect of these is most pleasing. The good attendance, together with the progress the children make, is such as to encourage our hearts beyond that of any preceding period. The number of children receiving education is, of Chinese, 220 boys, and 80 girls; Malay, 145 boys, and 50 girls—total, 495.

In consequence of an additional charge having devolved on Mrs. Evans, by the admission of Chinese pupils into the Anglo-

Chinese College, to board, lodge, &c., the daily superintendence of all the Chinese girls' schools, which are now entirely supported by the sale of useful and fancy articles sent out from England, has been committed to Mrs. Dyer.

The whole of the children in these schools read our Christian books, from the time they enter until they leave school. No other books are allowed.

*Printing*.—The printing and circulation of books have continued as usual. Our thanks are due to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the very liberal manner in which they have supplied us with funds to carry on that important branch of Missionary labour, the printing of the sacred Scriptures.

We have been enabled to supply Mr. Lay, Agent of the Bible Society, with

	vols.
Complete Bibles, 40.....	830
New Testaments, 976 ....	3,916
Single Gospels.....	5,172
	<hr/>
	9,928

all in Chinese. We also gave him a good supply of Malay tracts and Testaments, knowing that he would come in contact with numbers of the Malay race in the various islands he intended to visit.

We have distributed considerable numbers at our own station, and at the adjacent villages; and have also supplied our brethren at the other Ultramarine Stations, to the amount of 5,000 vols.

*Baptisms*.—The Lord has been pleased to own and bless his word to immortal souls at this Station in an especial manner; to rejoice the hearts of his servants, and to give them to witness that they do not labour in vain, nor spend their strength for nought.

During the last six months, 20 individuals have been admitted members of the Church of Christ by baptism: four families, consisting of 4 men, 4 women, (their wives,) and 5 children, and six young men, varying in age from 18 to 24, all Chinese; and one Siamese man.

It is truly gratifying to us to witness their upright walk and conversation. They do, indeed, adorn the Gospel of the Saviour;

for their whole conduct strictly comports with the genuine principles of Christianity.

The renunciation of idolatry by one of these individuals was attended with circumstances of a very interesting nature. He came to the college one day, and expressed a wish to embrace Christianity; it was replied, that his house continued to be furnished with an idol, and its attendant appendages; how then could he consistently say that he desired to become a Christian? He forthwith returned to his house, tore down every vestige of idolatry, and committed them all to the flames in the presence of his family; he then came back to the college, and invited us to come and see for ourselves whether he any longer entertained his idol.

The occasion of the baptism of the above individuals presented a very impressive sight. The congregation (European and Chinese) who assembled to witness the service completely filled the Mission chapel. Brother Evans proposed suitable questions to the candidates, interpreted them, together with their answers, (which were most satisfactory,) into English, and then administered the ordinance of baptism. Brother Dyer concluded the service with an address, founded on 2 Cor. ii. 14, "Now thanks be unto God who always causeth us to triumph in Christ."

There are at present 11 individuals candidates for baptism, men, women, and children, two families, and one old man. Some of these are very interesting persons, and the circumstances attending their renunciation of idolatry are by no means less interesting than any of the former.

Sir W. Norris (the present Recorder) and his lady, called a few days ago to see the college, and the various operations going on here; and the very gratifying manner in which they spoke of our Chinese Christian community, was such as to rejoice our hearts, and to stimulate us to renew our vigour.

The whole of the Christians, together with the college students, all clothed in clean white dresses, were assembled in the college-hall, when a portion of Scripture was read in Chinese, after which a hymn was sung; and one of the Chinese engaged in prayer. The pleasure experienced by Sir W. Norris and his lady, on hearing, for the first time, a Chinese Christian engage in extempore prayer, and in so devout a manner, appeared to be such as would leave a deep impression.

But the blessing attendant on our efforts has not been confined to the Chinese only. In May, last year, an assistant surgeon, in the East India Company's service, came to Malacca for the benefit of his health. When first visited, he was found entirely careless about religion, and unwilling to converse on religious subjects. Brother Evans regularly visited him, and in a few weeks had reason to hope the Lord had made him the humble instrument of spiritual good to our dying friend. In the beginning of March last he departed this life, expressing his faith in Christ.

Such, dear brother, is the present aspect of our Station, and such are the blessed effects witnessed by us. Here are the first-fruits of 350,000,000 of the human race.

We need, and we now call for, an increased interest in your prayers; and we hope, and trust, and pray that greater exertion will be made to rescue so great a part of the human race from the thralldom of sin and Satan.

We are happy to inform you that all connected with the Mission are enjoying the best of all earthly blessings, good health.

With our united fervent prayer for the conversion of China to the faith of Christ, and that the Directors, in all their movements may be guided by Divine counsel, we beg to subscribe ourselves, dear Sir, yours truly in the Gospel of Christ,

JOHN EVANS.

SAMUEL DYER.

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### MISSION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

THE friends of the Society, who have sorrowed over the losses by death lately sustained in our Missions in British Guiana, will remember that the wife of our valued brother, the Rev. C. Ratray, was one of those who were called, in Divine Providence, to put off mortality and enter upon life eternal. Our departed sister, whose days have been thus prematurely closed, lived long enough to enjoy the blessedness of uniting in the holy fellowship of the Church with those whom God has graciously called into the kingdom of his Son, at the Station occupied by her honoured husband in Demerara. This consolatory and interesting fact, together with a deeply affecting but instructive view of the last hours of his beloved companion, is communicated in the appended letter, under date 5th August, from

our devoted brother, who, in the midst of sorrow, has found unfailing support and consolation in the precious promises of Divine Revelation.

*To the Foreign Secretary.*

DEAR SIR,—We had looked forward with peculiar interest to the time when we should see a place of worship opened for the service of God among the people here, and when we should have the privilege of enjoying the ordinances of the Gospel, in connexion with a Christian church at this station. Through the kindness and mercy of our God, our desires were in this respect gratified. We removed from Orangefield on the 8th of June, and the chapel was opened in three days after, when Mr. Scott preached at noon, and Mr. Watt came over and preached in the evening. On the 9th of July, those who had given evidence of their Christian character were united as a church of Christ. They were few in number, only eight, besides my dear wife and myself, but I trust we all experienced, in some degree, the fulfilment of the Redeemer's promise, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

Having mutually recognised one another as disciples of Christ, the members were commended to the care of the great Head of the Church; after which we sat down together to unite in the ordinance of the Lord's-supper. It was a season of refreshing to us from the Lord.

Little did I then think that on this day I should have to address you under the deeply afflictive circumstances in which it has pleased God to place me. My dear wife has finished her earthly pilgrimage, leaving me with two motherless children. She died on the morning of July 31st, of yellow-fever, which has for some time been very fatally prevalent in this colony. Many have been its victims, and there is as yet no indication of its progress being stayed.\* May the visitation be sanctified to us who are still preserved! Neither I nor my late dear partner had experienced such good health for some time past as we had formerly enjoyed. But I had, in general, been able to attend to my duties in the school, and on the Sabbath-day. She had also been able, almost without interruption, to take charge of the girls for an hour or two every forenoon. We felt no anxiety respecting the state of our health, but we had thoughts of removing for a few days to one or other of the coast stations, for a change of air. But God, whose ways are not as our ways, and whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, had prepared a cup of affliction for me to drink, such as I had not before tasted.

My dear wife never joined in the public worship of God after the day on which we observed the ordinance of the Lord's-supper. On the 16th, she was confined to her chamber by a slight fever, but she was up and about her usual affairs during the week. On the 23rd, she was again laid up by fever, proceeding, as we thought, from an inflamed eye, which gave her great pain. On the 24th, (Monday,) she was again up and about her domestic concerns; but in the evening, when I came from the school, she was in a feverish state. This was the commencement of the fatal malady which brought her to the grave. I need not enter into a minute detail of her sufferings and the means used to check the progress of the disease. We had all the medical aid which, in our situation, could be procured, but all was in vain. At one time I realised in prospect all that I have now experienced; again some ground of hope appeared, and my heart was lifted up to God in thanksgiving. Towards Saturday, I thought I perceived symptoms of yellow fever; but I was willing to be deceived, and persuaded myself that want of sleep and fatigue made me only imagine that I discerned what was then really apparent.

The tidings of her illness brought several experienced sick nurses to our aid on Sabbath-day, some of whom remained with me till her eyes were closed in death. Early on Sabbath-morning we had some very pleasing conversation on the state of her mind in the prospect of futurity. She at first complained of darkness, occasioned, as she said, by the thought that she had been too much occupied with our domestic and temporal affairs, to the neglect of her spiritual interests. At her request I read some portions of the Scriptures, which she selected, and, after commending ourselves to the disposal of our covenant God, she seemed to enjoy a little repose. When she awoke, she requested me to enter again into spiritual conversation with her, and I was happy to find that she was now in a great measure relieved from the darkness of which she had complained. Her language was not that of holy triumph at the prospect of being made more than a conqueror through Him that loved her, but that of deep conviction of her own unworthiness, and of humble reliance on the merits of the Divine Redeemer. She spoke with the greatest calmness of her dear little babes, and of her beloved parents, and appeared to be much comforted by the thought that her parents were both walking with their "faces Zion-ward." The children were brought in the morning, as usual, to see her; she

\* It has since almost, if not wholly ceased.



smiled when she perceived the delight with which the youngest, ten months old, clung to her bosom. She kissed her, shook her little hand, and parted from her with resignation. My dear wife tried to persuade me that the fever was abating, but I now saw too clearly what would be the result. She became worse and worse, and one fatal symptom after another indicated the speedy approach of death. "Now is the time," she said with great emphasis, "now is the time when I must die." I inquired whether she was unwilling or afraid to die? She simply replied, "O, no." I repeated the lines,

"All my hope on thee is stayed,  
All my help from thee I bring."

She supplied the rest with a full and distinct voice,

"Cover my defenceless head  
With the shadow of thy wing."

About this time our eldest child came into the room, and I placed him by her pillow. She looked up—returned his kiss with a smile—stroked his head, and shook him by the hand, evidently feeling that she would see him no more. From this time I did not attempt to converse with her on any subject, except once, when I inquired if she knew me, to which she replied in the affirmative. She had been visited by three medical men during the day, and I continued to the last hour to act upon the prescriptions. The disease now made rapid and fatal progress, and all that I could do was, to wait with trembling anxiety for the moment when I should close her eyes, after the conflict with the last enemy. That moment came on the morning of July 31st. Just as the first rays of the bright morning sun shed their light upon our dwelling, her ransomed spirit caught, I humbly trust, the first beam of glory in the world of bliss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

My dear brethren, Scott and Watt, were with me when she died, as I had sent for them on the Sabbath-day, and they stayed with me till her body was laid in the silent grave. I must also gratefully acknowledge the kindness and sympathy which I experienced from the people of every class in the neighbourhood. Whatever was required during her sickness, which we had not in our own possession, was readily and cheerfully supplied, wherever it could be found. And when the trying hour of my affliction had arrived, many of the proprietors and mana-

gers came personally, and others sent to express their sympathy, and to inquire in what way they could render me assistance. Not less deep and universal was the sympathy and kindness of the apprenticed labourers; and the feelings which the sad event has called forth among them give me reason to believe that my unworthy labours are more highly appreciated than I was aware of.

I have been hitherto mercifully sustained. I must sorrow, I must weep; but I sorrow not as those who have no hope. I do not weep as those who have no source of consolation and joy. Still, my dear Sir, my feelings with regard to the future are not the most pleasing. Oh, were it not for the consoling hope that He, who has visited me with this heavy affliction, will sustain and bless me, and yet make darkness light before me, I should faint under the chastisement. But, blessed be His name, I am not disposed to murmur. He has given me a long course of life without affliction of any kind hitherto. Now I bow with humble submission to his righteous will. "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

I need not say that I hope to share in the sympathy and prayers of the Directors. O pray that the present affliction may have a salutary and lasting effect upon my own soul; that the want of the Christian intercourse which I have hitherto enjoyed may lead to more frequent and holy intercourse with God.

I am not now in the best state of health, and sickness and death prevail on every side. Perhaps my labours may soon be finished. While I pray that God may preserve me to my dear children, I trust I feel a holy pleasure in committing them and myself to the care of our heavenly Father.

The chapel continues to be well filled on the Sabbath-day, though not crowded as on the day of opening. It will contain, with the children's seats, about 500 persons. But I believe the usual attendance may be about 400.

It is still the day of small things with us; but the means of grace are now, I hope, permanently established among the people, and an infant church has been formed. He who has thus far favoured and blessed us, will, I trust, smile upon my feeble efforts, that though now single-handed and alone, I may have the happiness of being joined by many who shall be my companions in the Christian course.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours, in the service of the Gospel,  
CHARLES RATTRAY.

## SALUBRITY OF THE CLIMATE OF BATAVIA AS A MISSIONARY STATION.

THE following is an extract of a letter upon this subject, written by Dr. Fritze, chief medical officer of Netherlands India, dated Batavia, Jan. 15, 1837 :—"As for my opinion about the constitution and habits which I consider best adapted for this climate, I find it a little difficult to make a choice; having, after a twenty years' residence in this country, almost got the conviction that it suits nearly every constitution—that it requires nothing but that little care and foresight, which, indeed, every reasonable person might be supposed to take, whilst undergoing such a change of climates. I think, in fact, that diseases are less manifold in this country,—the mortality is less considerable, than in most places of Europe. The variation of the thermometer, during the whole year, does

not amount to twenty degrees, and it very seldom ranges higher than eighty-five or eighty-seven, a degree of warmth which is here much less sensible than in Europe, because generally the air is cooled by refreshing breezes. Batavia fever, liver complaints, &c., formerly the scourge of Europeans in this place, have of late become of very rare occurrence, and, on the whole, I do not hesitate for a moment to declare, that Batavia,—the same Batavia which was formerly considered as the grave of Europeans—is at present one of the healthiest spots in the world. That is my opinion, an opinion based on the experience of nearly twenty years, and which, if any attention is paid to it, will be sufficient to disperse all fears and apprehensions entertained respecting a residence in Batavia."

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## AN APPEAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF A MISSIONARY SHIP.

It is a delightful and exhilarating fact, that, by the blessing of God upon their efforts, British Christians have been honoured to communicate the inestimable benefits of Christianity, with a few exceptions, to one entire nation, inhabiting nearly a hundred of the numerous islands in the vast Pacific Ocean. There is still another nation, supposed to be several millions in number, inhabiting about two hundred islands, situated between the Navigators and New Guinea, which is about twelve hundred miles in length. Of these islands and groups little is at present known. The Rev. J. Williams is about to return to the scene of his former labours for the purpose of endeavouring to extend to them the same invaluable blessings, by conveying a number of native converts from the original Mission Stations. The Directors of the London Missionary Society, deeply impressed with the importance of this great and good object, after much investigation and prayerful deliberation, have concluded, that, for the interests of their Missions generally, as well as for the prosecution of this extensive expedition of benevolence, it is desirable to purchase a suitable vessel, which it is expected will cost about 3000*l.*, including the expenses for provisions, wages, &c. They therefore present this Appeal to your kind liberality. Their Stations are already so numerous, that in visiting the islands where European or Native Missionaries are placed, a voyage of eight thousand miles has to be taken annually. It is also found necessary that an annual communication should be maintained with England through New South Wales: for when the reinforcement of their Missions shall arrive, there will be upwards of thirty English families; and it is thought undesirable to subject the Mission any longer to the numerous privations and inconveniences by depending upon the precarious visits of whalers and other ships. In addition to this, after the Native Missionaries are located at the islands Mr. Williams may explore, they will require to be constantly visited and superintended; so that in carrying on the operations of the London Missionary Society, voyages, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 miles annually, will have to be performed.

It is not expected that this Society will be able to occupy all the Stations that

may present themselves, but that the information which will be obtained will be of such an important and interesting nature, as will induce kindred institutions to apportion the work among them; and thus every island and group in this extensive ocean will be speedily brought under Christian instruction.\* Considering the many and varied advantages which have already resulted to our country by the labours in which the Society has been so long and so successfully employed, and those which must follow, should the contemplated expedition be crowned with success, the appeal is alike to the friends of commerce and of science, of religion and of humanity; for it should be known that scarcely a month passes but some Europeans fall victims to the ferocity of the natives, and then a vessel of war is despatched to punish the offenders; and thus a constant succession of atrocities is kept up. The introduction of the Gospel is the only efficient method of putting a stop to these distressing occurrences; for no British vessel has ever been taken, or British subject killed, at any island after its inhabitants have been brought under Christian instruction. The vessel will leave our shores with ten or twelve Missionaries and their wives, fifty or sixty thousand small publications in the native languages, principally the gift of the Religious Tract Society, including 20,000 copies of "The Sinner's Friend," supplied by the liberality of the Bishop of Chester, Lord Barham, Marquis of Cholmondeley, &c. &c., and five thousand of the New Testament in the Rarotonga dialect, the gift of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Such a vessel, leaving England with such a cargo, and for such purposes, it is hoped, will share the prayers, the sympathies, and the liberal contributions of the friends of Missions.

(Signed) By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM ELLIS, }  
JOHN ARUNDEL, } *Secretaries.*

*Mission House, Blomfield-street,  
December, 27, 1837.*

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Haweis, widow of the late				Mr. W. Leslie, Aberdeen.....	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Haweis .....	50	0	0	Per Mrs. J. Strutt, Belper :—			
Rev. J. Williams, produce of Lectures on the Natural History, Geology, &c., of the islands, delivered at Bath and Manchester .....	50	0	0	Mrs. Strutt .....	5	0	0
Isaac Crewdson, Esq., Manchester .....	25	0	0	Mr. A. Harrison ..	1	0	0
J. H. Heron, Esq., and Sons, do.	25	0	0	Mr. J. Harrison ..	1	0	0
Mr. Eccles Shorrocks, Darwen..	10	0	0	Mr. B. Ward ....	1	0	0
Mr. C. Potter ditto ..	5	0	0	Mrs. Walker, Berry Hill .....	2	0	0
Mr. B. Eccles ditto ..	5	0	0				
Friends at Halshaw Moor ....	17	2	6		10	0	0
Mrs. W. H. Williams, High Wycombe (Box).....	5	5	0	Per Mrs. Strutt, Belper, 2nd remittance :—			
Mrs. P. Jackson, Stockport; and Miss Jackson, Hull .....	7	0	0	W. Evans, Esq., M.P. ....	5	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher, Bath.....	5	0	0	Miss Gibson, Masbro' .....	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Longford, Bath..	5	0	0	Miss Walker, Masbro' House ....	1	0	0
The Misses Charlotte, Emma, and Georgiana Coomes, Hounslow .....	5	0	0	Four Young Ladies	1	0	0
				Mrs. J. Strutt, (2nd don.) .....	1	0	0
					10	0	0
				Mr. J. Young, Taunton .....	10	0	0
				Mr. Pearson, Worksop.....	1	0	0

\* The Synod of the United Secession Church of Scotland have already appropriated a sum of money to enable Mr. Williams to make preliminary arrangements for them to occupy one of the groups that may be visited.



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Association at Rev. Mr. M'Grogan's Church, Stranraer ....	5	0	0	J. Trueman, Esq., Walthamstow	5	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. Hoby .....	2	2	0	A Friend to Home and Foreign Missions .....	210	0	0
Master W. Wills, Bristol .....	1	2	0	W. A. Hankey, Esq. ....	25	0	0
A few Contributions, after an address at Cleveland, by Rev. J. Williams :—				Marquis Cholmondeley .....	10	0	0
Rev. Mr. Hopper .	1	0	0	— Currie, Esq., Old Palace Yard	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Buck ..	1	0	0	Seth Smith, Esq. ....	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. Pedder .	0	10	0	The Misses Brewin .....	2	0	0
J. Powell, Esq., Bristol .....	1	0	0	— Thompson, Esq., Kingsland .	1	0	0
Mrs. Gribble ....	0	10	0	Mr. Smith, Kingsland-road....	5	0	0
Smaller Sums ....	0	11	0	Half of an unexpected profit, from a Friend .....	5	7	0
	4	11	0	Missionary-box given to Rev. J. Williams, at Exeter Hall, on 17th October (farthings) ....	0	12	0
A few Contributions in Scotland, per Rev. J. Williams :—				G. H. Woollaston, Esq., Clapham, per Rev. S. A. Dubourg	20	0	0
J. Walton, Esq. ..	1	1	0	Thomas M. Coombs, Esq. ....	10	10	0
R. Matthew, Esq. .	1	1	0	Original Contributions for Stores for "Messenger of Peace," which not being used were sold by Rev. John Williams ....	178	10	4
Andrew Staine, Esq. .	0	10	0	Thomas Wilson, Esq. ....	25	0	0
R. Maycroft ....	0	10	0	Rev. E. Bickersteth, Watton Rectory, Herts .....	10	10	0
Mr. Henderson and J. Grey .....	0	10	0				
	3	12	0				
A Friend at Hampton .....	1	0	0				

## ORDINATION.

ON Nov. 23rd, Mr. B. Franklin, from Cheshunt College, was ordained at Lewes, (Cliff Chapel,) having been appointed by the Directors to the Station at Morant Bay, Jamaica. Rev. Mr. Soule read appropriate Scriptures and prayed; Rev. Evan Jones delivered the introductory address, and re-

ceived answers to the questions. The Rev. Samuel Franklin, pastor of the church at Lewes, and relative of the Missionary, offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. J. Sortain, A.B., gave the charge, founded on Philemon 16.

## EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.

## REV. B. FRANKLIN.

ON Saturday, the 22nd of December, the Rev. Benj. Franklin, embarked at Gravesend, in the *Sophia*, Capt. Barclay, for Jamaica, having received the appointment of the Directors to take charge of the Morant Bay Station, in that island.

## MR. AND MRS. MORRIS.

On Thursday, Dec. 21, Mr. John Morris and Mrs. Morris, appointed to the schools in New Amsterdam, Berbice, embarked in the *Georgiana*, Capt. Scott, for that colony.

## MR. AND MRS. OKELL.

On Sunday, Jan. 7, 1838, Mr. William Okell and Mrs. Okell, appointed to the schools at First Hill, Trelawney, Jamaica, embarked at Gravesend, in the *Ethelred*, Capt. Hood.

## MR. AND MRS. HENDERSON.

On Monday, Jan. 8, 1838, Mr. Thomas Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, appointed to the schools at the Station of Montrose, in the Colony of Demerara, embarked at Gravesend, in the *Admiral Moorsom*, Capt. Wood.

## AUXILIARIES.

SOMERSET AUXILIARY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17th, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Somerset Auxiliary Missionary Society was held at Wincanton; Robert James,

Esq. filled the chair. The following Ministers and Missionaries took part in the services and proceedings:—Revs. T. Giles, Luke, Golding, Skinner, Jukes, Taylor, Biscenti, Gay, Medhurst, and Hodge. The whole of the services were peculiarly interesting and impressive, and the objects of the Parent Society were evidently felt and appreciated in an increased measure.

CHESTER AUXILIARY.—The anniversary of this Auxiliary was held in the city of Chester, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday,

the 15th, 16th, and 17th of October. Sermons were preached by the Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. H. Cooper, Rev. J. Reynolds, and Rev. Samuel Luke. The Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, also advocated the increasing claims of the Missionary cause. The services, at which the attendance of the friends of Missions was unusually large, were marked by peculiar interest, and have resulted not only in increased contributions, but it is hoped in an extended Missionary spirit.

## MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS,

*From the 1st to the 30th of December, 1837, inclusive.*

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
H. L. H. ....	0 5 0	Claremont Chapel, Kirk-		Stamford ..... 7 0 0
S. A. ....	0 5 0	dale .....	21 0 0	<i>Middlesex.</i>
William John .....	1 1 0	Rev. T. Sleigh and fam. 7 0 0		Mill Hill, on account..... 20 0 0
J. R. Mills, Esq. ....	25 0 0	Mr. S. Job.....	20 0 0	<i>Norfolk.</i>
W. M. S. ....	1 0 0	Dr. Bell.....	10 0 0	Heacham, including 6s.
I. M. E. for Mary Anne		F. per Rev. Dr. Raffles 10 0 0		for Native Schools ..... 1 7 6
Gibbs's Chapel in India	10 0 0	Mr. W. Perkins ..... 2 0 0		<i>Oxfordshire.</i>
For Mrs. Maul's School,		Mr. W. Crossfield ..... 10 0 0		Oxford Aux. Soc. .... 12 0 0
per the Soc. for Female		Rev. Dr. Stewart and		<i>Shropshire.</i>
Education in the Bast .	2 10 0	Congregation .....	5 10 0	Tilstock, a Friend, per
Legacy of Mrs. Ching, late		Mr. J. Wordley ..... 5 0 0		Rev. W. Renton..... 10 0 0
of Brixton, per Rev. T.		Mr. J. Priestley ..... 5 0 0		<i>Somersetshire.</i>
Jackson.....	19 19 0	Russell-street Secession		Fulwood ..... 38 0 6
Hoxton Academy Chapel,		Church .....	5 13 3	Ilminster ..... 6 6 2
on account:—		Hanover Chapel.....	1 18 3	Milverton ..... 2 10 0
Mrs. Ann Ware of Kings-		land-road .....	2 5 6	South Petherton..... 16 1 3
(D.) .....	40 0 0	Grace .....	2 0 0	Martock ..... 2 9 9
Miss Crage's Missionary-		A poor Sinner saved by	2 0 0	Less exps. 4l. 4s. 1d. ... 61 3 7
box .....	1 2 9	Orrell, per Rev. J. Hol-	5 9 0	
<i>Bedfordshire.</i>		gate .....	5 9 0	Bristol—
Turvey, Mr. Thos. ....	1 0 0	½d. per day, a Mother	2 5 6	Legacy of late J. Sevier,
<i>Cheshire.</i>		and 5 Children.....	2 5 6	Esq. less duty, New
Chester: The Ladies' As-		A Sunday-school Girl's	0 10 0	3½ per Cents. .... 180 0 0
sociation for Fem. Edu-		Mis. Box .....	0 10 0	Dividend on ditto ..... 5 16 0
cation in India .....	32 8 0	Great Cross Hall-street		Frome—
<i>Devonshire.</i>		Welsh Chapel .....	14 11 0	Zion Chapel..... 58 0 0
Dartmouth .....	27 18 6	Prescott Ladies' Br. ...	19 16 6	Per Mrs. Trotman, and
Torquay, A Friend, per		St. Helen's, Collections	39 12 7	Miss Walker, for
Rev. H. Addiscott .....	50 0 0	Ladies' Assoc. for Fe-	3 0 0	Slates..... 2 13 6
<i>Essex.</i>		male Education.....	3 0 0	<i>Warwickshire.</i>
Aux. Soc. in addition to		Churchtown, Col. and		Aux. Soc. per T. Lowe,
90% acknowledged in		Mis. Boxes .....	11 0 0	Esq., on account, in ad-
December .....	215 19 1	Southport, do. ....	35 2 6	dition to 1000l. acknow-
<i>Hertfordshire.</i>		Wigan, St. Paul's Chap.	25 0 0	ledged last month..... 600 0 0
Watton, Rev. E. Bicker-		Hindley Bridge, Croft		<i>Wiltshire.</i>
steth, for So. Sea Ship .	10 10 0	Chapel .....	12 5 0	Bulford ..... 12 4 0
<i>Lancashire.</i>		St. Paul's Chapel.....	8 10 6	Chippenham..... 13 19 6
West Aux. Soc. per J.		West Houghton Chapel	12 8 6	Melksham ..... 25 2 8
Job, Esq.:—		Golborne Chapel .....	4 0 6	<i>Yorkshire.</i>
Liverpool—		Ashton in Makerfield...	5 0 0	Airedale College Asso. ... 14 13 0
Capt. Davis .....	1 0 0	Widow's mite, ½d. per		<i>WALES.</i>
Bethesda Chapel.....	127 14 7	day .....	0 7 7	Welshpool Indept. Ch. ... 11 11 0
Ladies' Aux. Soc. ....	39 16 6	A Missionary Cottage...	1 0 0	Goswen, near Conway—
Ditto, for Nat. Females		Miss Burley's M. Box .	2 2 0	Mr. Elias Jones ... (D.) 20 0 0
in China and India....	42 10 0	Mr. T. Bulley, for the		<i>SCOTLAND.</i>
Bethesda Juv. Society .	40 0 0	Nat. Tea. T. P. Bulley	10 0 0	Aberdeen Juv. Society ... 18 7 0
Newington Chapel .....	63 0 6	Messrs. Ferris, Butler		Kintore Aux. .... 1 13 0
Ditto, Juv. Society.....	10 0 6	and Co., and Mr. J.		Bridge of Don—
Great George-street—		H. Butler, for the Nat.		Heathen's Friend ..... 2 2 6
Chapel, Collections.....	151 16 7	Tea. T. Spooner .....	10 0 0	
Ladies' Branch .....	81 6 3	Interest.....	4 8 1	
Public Meeting .....	41 7 4	Less exps. 14l. 7s. 4d. 979 0 0		
Public Breakfast.....	9 8 6			Less exps. 1l. 3s. 6d.;
Ladies' Mis. Boxes....	9 2 0			and 1l. 19s. towards
Juv. Soc. for Nat. Schs.	23 17 4			sale of Ladies' work
Col. by Miss Raffles for		<i>Lincolnshire.</i>		3 2 6
Female Education ...	18 10 0	Barton-on-Humber .....	5 12 6	
		Louth.....	38 8 0	

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fraserburgh Congrega- tional Church .....	23	4	10	Brechin.....	6	0	0	J. Watson, Esq., Leith.	1	0	0
Kelloe, G. Buchan, Esq., for the Anglo-Chinese College .....	10	0	0	Kilmarnock, Clerks-lane	5	0	0	Greenock, per Rev. J. Jeffrey .....	10	0	0
Methlick Soc. for Nat. Tea. at Surat .....	6	7	0	Whitburn, for Nat. Tea.	10	0	0	Stirling, St. Ninians Relief Congregation.	5	0	0
Edinburgh Aux. Soc. per G. Yule, Esq.:—	5	0	0	Stirling, for Nat. Tea.	10	0	0	IRELAND.			
Montrose 1d. per week	5	0	0	Cavers Soc. for diffusing	2	0	0	Hibernian Aux. Soc. on			
Edinburgh, James's-pl.	6	0	0	Divine knowledge ...	1	1	0	account .....	140	0	0
Relief Church .....	6	0	0	A Member of the Ch.				Holywood—			
Forfar, A. Henderson, Esq. ....	2	2	0	of England .....	60	3	0	Sab. Sch. Teachers for			
Biggar, for Nat. Tea. ..	10	0	0					the Holywood School	10	0	0
Ditto, additional.....	3	0	0	Per Rev. W. L. Alexander:				ROTTERDAM.			
				J. M'Laren, Esq., Edin-	5	0	0	Missionary Box, per Rev.			
				burgh.....	5	0	0	J. Bidlake.....	2	0	0

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Directors are respectfully presented to the following:—viz., to Mr. G. King, Aberdeen, for two dozen knives for S. Seas, and 100 Biographical Dictionary of Sacred Scriptures, for Demerara; to "A Friend to Missions," for a communion Service for Jamaica; to Mr. G. L. Olding, for two sets of communion services for Jamaica; to friends at Dundee, for a box of books for the African Mission, per Rev. Dr. Russell; to friends at Alton, per Rev. C. Howell, for a box of useful articles for the Schools in Tahiti; to a friend, for a parcel of useful articles for Mrs. Simpson, Tahiti, per Rev. C. Howell; to Anonymous, for 20 copies of "Remains of Schwartz;" to a friend, per Rev. G. Gogerly, for an amber necklace, and two pair bracelets, to be sold for the benefit of the Calcutta Mission: to the teachers and children of Surrey Chapel Sunday-school, for a box of useful articles

for Rev. J. Williams; to the Misses Jones, Cambridge, for two boxes of fancy articles for Jamaica; to Mr. W. Blunt, for several parcels of buttons, buckles, &c.; to Henry Clarke, Esq., Oxford-street, for ten bags of garden seeds; to Mr. W. Brunton, for two cases of tin plates for Rev. John Williams; to friends at George-street Chapel, Aberdeen, for a box of useful articles for the schools in Demerara, per Mrs. John Leslie; to friends at Union Chapel, per Rev. John Adey, for several useful and fancy articles for Demerara and Jamaica; to Mrs. Bennett, for a parcel of fancy articles for Demerara; to ladies at Hackney, per Mrs. Burder, for a parcel of fancy articles for Rev. John Williams; to Mr. Adams, to Amicus, to Mr. Hoppey, to A. V., to Miss Salter, to Mrs. Wigney, and to Mrs. Peters, for vols. and numbers of the Evangelical and other magazines, pamphlets, &c.

## LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MISSIONARIES, &amp;c.

SOUTH SEAS, 1836 and 1837.—Tahiti, Rev. G. Pritchard, Oct. 28, and Jan. 16. Rev. D. Darling, Apr. 27. Rev. W. Henry, May 18. Huahine, Rev. C. Barff, Sept. 5, Feb. 7, March 22, and June 1. Raiatea, Rev. G. Platt, Jan. 2, and Feb. 7. Rarotonga, Rev. C. Pitman, May 8. Navigators Islands, Rev. T. Heath and brethren, June 15. Rev. T. Heath, Oct. 9, Dec. 1, Feb. 22, Dec. 9, and April 1. Rev. C. Hardie, Apr. 6, (three letters,) April 7. Rev. A. M'Donald, Apr. 6. Rev. W. Mills, April 1 and 6. Rev. S. Wilson, Apr. 7. Rev. G. Barn- den, Apr. 14. Rev. A. W. Murray, Apr. 13 and 18. Marquesas, Rev. G. Stallworthy, and Rev. J. Rodger- son, Dec. 23. Rev. J. Rodger-son, Dec. 23.

ULTRA GANGES, 1837.—Macao, J. R. Mor- rison, Esq., July 24. Malacca, Rev. J. Evans and Rev. S. Dyer, April 14, and July 5, (two letters.) Rev. J. Evans, April 14, July 1, (2 letters,) and July 5. Batavia, Rev. W. Young, Jun., June 28, July 1, Aug. 1, and Aug. 10.

EAST INDIES, 1837.—Calcutta, Rev. A. F. La- croix, May 26, June 5, June 16, June 24, and Sept. 8. Rev. C. Piffard, and Rev. A. F. Lacroix, May 24, and July 22. Rev. J. Campbell, May 2. Be- nares, Rev. J. A. Schurman, July 5. Madras, Rev. J. Smith, July 7, (two letters,) July 12, and Sept. 15. Belgaum, Rev. W. Beynon, May 7, and Aug. 11. Coimbatore, Rev. W. B. Addis, July 6. Quilon,

Rev. W. Miller, and Rev. J. C. Thompson, June 7. Pondicherry, Rev. G. Turnbull, Aug. 29.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE, 1837.—Khodon, Rev. E. Sallibrass, and Rev. W. Swan, Oct. 20. Ona, Rev. W. Swan, Oct. 24.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1837.—Cape Town, Mrs Philip, Sept. 18, Sept. 23, Sept. 29, Oct. 5, and Oct. 21. Tulbagh, Rev. Arie Vos, Sept. 19. Port Eli- zabeth, Rev. A. Robson, Oct. 9. Graham's Town- Rev. J. Monro, July 28. Theopolis, Rev. T. Ed- wards, Sept. 5. Kuruman, Rev. R. Moffat and brethren, June 15.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, 1837.—Mauritius, Rev. D. Jones, Aug. 8, Aug. 24, Sept. 20, (two letters,) Sept. 22, and Sept. 27. Rev. D. Johns, July 21, and Sept. 27. Mr. E. Baker, Aug. 9, Aug. 23, and Sept. 11, (two letters.)

WEST INDIES, 1837.—Demerara, Rev. Messrs. Scott and Rattray, Sept. 26, and Oct. 20. Rev. C. Rattray, Oct. 2, and Oct. 17. Rev. Messrs. Watt and Taylor, Oct. 10. Rev. R. B. Taylor, Aug. 29, and Oct. 14. Berbice, Rev. G. Forward, Sept. 15, Oct. 3, Oct. 9, and Nov. 8. Rev. S. Haywood, Sept. 23, (two letters,) Oct. 23, and Nov. 14. Mrs. Howe, Sept. 25. Rev. D. Kenyon, Oct. 9. Mr. W. E. Henery, Oct. 21. Jamaica, Rev. J. Vine, Oct. 31. Rev. W. Alloway, Nov. 21. Rev. W. G. Barrett, Nov. 15. Rev. W. Slatyer, Oct. 3.





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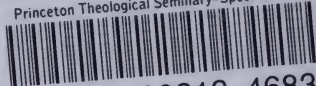
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